The Pyongyang Times

No. 31 (670) Weekly Saturday, July 30, 1977 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

ANSWERS OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

TO QUESTIONS RAISED BY NHK REPORTERS

On July 3 the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received reporters of NHK on a visit to our country and gave his answers to the questions put by them.

According to a report from Japan, NHK TV and NHK Radio gave wide publicity to the answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the questions of the said reporters.

On July 7 and 13, NHK TV, projecting the respectful image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving answers to the NHK reporters' questions during its nearly whole telecasting time, aired his answers for 40 minutes under the title "President Kim Il Sung Grants an Exclusive Interview."

On July 13, NHK Radio reported on the great leader's answers for 40 minutes.

"The Pyongyang Times" introduces the full text of the answers given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

I am grateful to you for your goodwill visit to our country and warmly welcome you.

Now I am going to answer your questions.

QUESTION: Mr. President, what is your opinion about the present trend of the world situation?

ANSWER: At present the world situation seems to be very complex outwardly, but I think history is moving along the right track.

Now is an era of independence. This is characteristic of the present trend of history.

Whereas the past period was an era of the struggle of peoples for independence, now is an era of the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for peace, democracy and socialism waged by the peoples who have won independence. Many countries are now striving to build an independent economy to consolidate the national independence they have won.

At present many countries of the world demand independence. The countries of the third world demand independence and so do the socialist countries. The peoples of the developed capitalist countries are also calling for independence, striving to move along the path of independence. No country is now willing to be subordinated to others.

This is why we think that history is today moving along the right track according to its own law of development.

Concerning the Asian situation you asked me what is my view. The Asian situation is also very good.

The Asian peoples, too, want to live independently in keeping with the trend of the development of history. In particular, the Southeast Asian countries are persistent in seeking independence.

All the Asian peoples demand the dismantling of the military bases of the imperialists in Asia. Following this trend, the "SEATO" was disbanded some time ago.

The Asian peoples are now struggling to convert Asia into a zone clear of any military base of the imperialists. This struggle is waged by the peoples of Korea, Japan, Thailand and many other countries.

The Asian peoples are striving to build an Asia free from foreign interference, an Asia for Asians. We think this is very gratifying.

QUESTION: At present much attention of the world is focussed on Korea. In particular, Japan as its neighbour is directing serious attention to it. Under these circumstances the Carter Administration of the United States promised in its campaign commitments to withdraw its troops from Korea.

Mr. President, how do you think, in this connection, of the question of Korea's reunification and the question of dialogue between Korea and the United States?

ANSWER: I have already touched on these questions in my talk with the executive managing editor of "Yomiuri Shimbun".

I think it was very good that US President Carter promised to withdraw the US troops from south Korea.

The withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea is demanded by the US people themselves and unanimously demanded by the Asian peoples. Not to speak of the Korean people, the Japanese people, too, call for it. Such being the situation, the US authorities could not but promise to withdraw their troops from south Korea.

But the recent pronouncements in Washington make us believe that there is a discrepancy between the commitments and the deed of the US authorities.

Contrary to their election commitments, the US authorities say these days that they would withdraw only the ground troops while leaving the air force in south Korea. The air force is also one of the armed forces, so they should withdraw it together with the ground force if they are willing to pull their troops out of south Korea.

The US authorities also say that they will withdraw the troops from south Korea over a period of four to five years phase by phase. I think this, too, runs counter to their election pledges. Because the US President's tenure of office is four years. Hearing that they will withdraw their forces in four to five years when the President's term of office is four years, it is difficult to decide whether all their troops will be pulled out while Carter is in office or not. Therefore, with regard to this question I think we will have to wait and see.

If the US troops withdraw from south Korea this will mean the elimination of one of the biggest obstacles in the way of the solution of the question of Korea's reunification.

In the US authorities' acts there is something especially contradictory to their campaign pledges, and this is their support to the south Korean authorities that are strengthening the fascist dictatorship.

In the election pledges US President Carter declared that he would not give aid to a country where human rights are suppressed. But today he is going against it. The US authorities are talking much about the problem of human rights in other countries and taking this or that kind of measure. However, they not only refrain from mentioning the south Korean authorities' harsh suppression of human rights but also continue to give aid to them.

Today the south Korean authorities are suppressing human rights and obliterating democracy in south Korea, which is a great obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. To remove this obstacle is a very important and urgent question for the Korean people.

Only when all obstacles to the reunification of our nation are removed as soon as possible and the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is achieved, can peace in Asia be better preserved, too. If Korea is not reunified but remains divided, I think the tension in our country cannot be removed completely and, furthermore, the situation of Asia and the world will also remain disturbed.

This is why we are making every possible effort to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of our country as early as possible.

Tomorrow is the fifth anniversary of the publication of the historic July 4 North-South Joint Statement. We will in the future, too, as in the past, advocate the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement and make vigorous efforts for their realization.

The entire Korean people desire the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The peoples of the world also want it.

If the south Korean authorities discontinue the fascist suppression of the people and the US troops pull out of south Korea, the Korean people will surely reunify their country independently in a peaceful way on the principle of great national unity.

As for the matter of dialogue between our country and the United States, we proposed the US authorities long ago to hold talks. Therefore, I think if the US authorities want it, there will be a dialogue at any time. Yet, so far we have got no word from the US authorities. In the future, too, we will continue to knock at the door of dialogue.

QUESTION: We saw everything in your Republic during our current visit. Frankly, industry and agriculture in your Republic are far more advanced than we had imagined.

In recent years, however, we think the advanced industrial nations, third world countries and socialist states have all been undergoing an economic crisis.

Under such circumstances, how are you, Mr. President, going to cope with the economic construction in your Republic?

ANSWER: As you said, the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries and even some socialist countries are now undergoing economic difficulties. The economic difficulties of these countries are different in their nature.

The economic difficulties of the developing countries have arisen in the process of building an independent national economy to consolidate their national independence. The main difficulty of these countries is the food shortage caused by the influence of the cold front. Many developing countries are now concentrating their efforts on agriculture. This shows, I believe, that these countries have favourable prospects for overcoming the economic difficulties and building an independent national economy in the future.

The economic difficulties of the developed capitalist countries are a fuel crisis and a raw material crisis.

The fuel crisis is a trouble caused by a big power's monopoly and sway over fuel. The fuel crisis experienced by the developed capitalist countries is a mishap due to the big power's monopoly and control of oil. This power is pursuing the policy of restraining the tempo of economic development of the advanced industrial countries. I think this is the cause of the fuel crisis in the developed capitalist countries.

As for the raw material crisis, it has come about owing to the vigorous struggle of the newly independent countries to defend their natural resources, which has made it impossible for the advanced industrial states to take away raw materials from those countries at will as in the past. Therefore, if the advanced industrial states try to carry away raw materials at cheap prices from the developing countries, hanging on to the old international economic order, they cannot solve the question. The advanced industrial states should technically help the developing countries to build an independent national economy, and should pay fair prices for the raw materials they take from these countries on the principle of satisfying each other's needs. Only by so doing can they solve the question of raw materials.

Some of the socialist countries are undergoing economic difficulties partly due to the depression in the market of the developed capitalist countries. The economic difficulties of these socialist countries have also arisen in the process of making faster progress. Therefore, I think that socialist countries can successfully overcome the economic difficulties by themselves.

As for our country, it is free from the influence of any worldwide economic upheaval because we have already built an independent national economy with the Juche-oriented industry based on our own raw materials as its core. If there is an economic difficulty with us, it has come from the extensive economic construction prompted by a desire to build more.

We are now working out a new Seven-Year National Economic Plan. We are going to carry out the new Seven-Year Plan with our own raw materials and our own technology by relying on the Juche-oriented industry. Our people will overcome any economic difficulty cropping up in the future with their own efforts.

QUESTION: We hope that you, Mr. President, will frankly express your opinion about the question of trade with Japan.

ANSWER: Japan is one of the countries geographically nearest to our country. So, we think that promotion of trade between Korea and Japan is beneficial to the peoples of both countries.

If Japan purchases goods from our country, its neighbour, rather than from afar in case they are available in our country, this will be beneficial to her because the freightage, for one thing, will be less expensive. The same will be true of our country. It will be better to buy goods we need from Japan situated close to us rather than importing them from far-away Europe. Therefore, it accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan to develop trade between the two countries.

We hope to further develop the trade between the two countries in keeping with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

For the further development of trade between Korea and Japan, I think, it is very important for the Japanese government to give up the unfriendly policy towards our country and observe the principles of equality and mutual benefit in trade. The Japanese government should not discriminate against our country but sell anything we want. However, it does not do so yet.

I will take one example.

A few years ago when Mr. Kuno Chuji visited our country we expressed a hope for brisk trade between our two countries. After that, we ordered a big iron and steel plant from Japan for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan. Thus, Japanese technicians came to our country; they discussed matters with us and made a field survey, too. But after they returned home, we have got no word from them.

According to the reports of the Western press, the bargain was cancelled under the pressure of the south Korean authorities on the ground that if Japan exported the iron and steel plant to our country it would help increase the national power of our country to present a greater menace to south Korea.

Japan's refusal to sell a blast furnace to our country could not prevent us from building the iron and steel works. True, we have not built such a big blast furnace as we ordered to Japan, but we have built a 1,500 cubic metre furnace.

If such abnormal act of the Japanese government against our country is discontinued, I think the trade between Korea and Japan will make brisk headway.

QUESTION: We think the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has so far taken a very serious attitude with regard to the question of 200-mile economic sea limit. But the reports say that the DPRK has also decided to set the 200-mile economic sea limit beginning August 1 this year. Japan is greatly shocked by this.

So far 1,500 boats of medium and small fishery workers from west Japan have been catching about 65,000 tons of fish within the 200-mile economic sea limit of the DPRK. There is no fishery agreement between Japan and the DPRK now. Under such conditions what can be the form by which the fishing operations of the Japanese fishing boats can be sanctioned in the 200-mile economic sea limit declared by the DPRK? In case a fishery agreement is to be concluded, can even a private agreement be recognized as valid?

ANSWER: Many discussions on the question of the 200-mile sea limit are held in international meetings. This question was raised first by Latin-American countries a few years ago. At that time many big countries opposed it. But recently big countries have declared the 200-mile economic sea limit even before an international decision on this problem is adopted. Especially the countries around us have declared it. The United States was the first to declare the 200-mile fishing waters limit. This was followed by the Soviet Union and Japan.

Under such conditions we could not but adopt the decision on establishing the 200-mile economic sea limit to defend the sovereignty of the country on the principle of independence. Our country's adoption of this decision is simply no more than an exercise of our national sovereignty and an unavoidable step taken due to the objective circumstances.

The decision of our country on establishing the 200-mile economic sea limit will go into force on August 1. Press reports said that the decision of Japan on establishing the 200-mile fishing waters limit would be put into force on July 1.

Our country and Japan have no diplomatic relations. But we think that Korea and Japan should observe the reciprocal principle in regard to the question of the 200-mile economic sea limit.

As for the fishing problem of the Japanese fishermen within the 200-mile economic sea limit of our country, we do not want to give a shock to the Japanese fishermen. We will always strive to avoid inflicting losses on the Japanese people, small fishermen of Japan in particular. Discussions should be held with the functionaries concerned as to how this question will be dealt with in the future.

QUESTION: What do you think, Mr. President, of your independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea and your relations with the socialist countries?

ANSWER: The independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea will put no obstacle in the way of development of the relations with the socialist countries.

The independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea does not contradict the interests of other socialist countries because the Juche idea calls for deciding on all our policies by our people themselves in conformity to the actual conditions of our country. On the contrary, it makes it possible to further strengthen the unity with the socialist countries.

The correctness of our independent foreign policy based on the Juche idea has now been ever more clearly demonstrated by the actual life. The vitality of our independent foreign policy is becoming more apparent with each passing day.

QUESTION: During our current visit to your country we have looked round many schools, and in this course we found that your children have a great aptitude for music. When we heard that you, Mr. President, give guidance so that all people may acquire a mastery of more than one musical instrument, we thought it really good.

Permit us to ask a question that may touch on your private affairs. Reading your biography, we came across the passage about the "chajangga" (cradle song) which Mother Kang Ban Sok had sung. We think this must have some connection with your guidance of children to play more than one kind of musical instrument. We shall be obliged if you tell us about this.

ANSWER: We make all children play more than one kind of musical instrument so that all people may live an optimistic life and wage a struggle full of hope with confidence in the future.

I heard many songs sung by my mother in my childhood. Later, these songs inspired me to live and fight optimistically.

My mother implanted patriotism in my heart, always telling me to love the country and become a faithful servant of the people. I still remember this with deep emotion.

We make all our children learn to sing so that they will grow up to be fine workers who will live and struggle with optimism for the fatherland and the people.

I am very glad to have made the acquaintance of such good friends like you.

Our friendly talk with you today will be very useful in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

I would like to express my thanks once again for your visit to our country.

"On Youth", Collection of Works of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Published in Japan

The "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" in Japan recently published **"On Youth"**, a collection of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, according to a report.

Carried with due respect in the collection is a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Contained in the collection are immortal classic works of the great leader—**"Ideological Education of the Youth Is the Basic Task of the Democratic Youth League Organizations", "On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People", "On the Tasks of the League of Socialist Working Youth", "Youth Must Become the Vanguard on All Fronts of Economic and Defence Construction to Bring Our Revolution to Final Victory", "On Further Invigorating the Work of the League of Socialist Working Youth to Suit the Character of Young People", "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward", "Answers to Questions Raised by a Delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists" and "On the Situation of Our Country and Tasks of the League of Korean Youth in Japan".**

Publishing the collection, the "National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung" wrote:

Today, the era of independence, it has become an international trend of the present time to study the Juche idea.

In Japan, too, the number of societies for the study of the Juche idea has rapidly increased in the last few years and especially young people sensitive to the new things make a most careful study of it.

It poses as a very important problem both in capitalist society and in the socialist countries to properly educate the young people, the new generation.

We decided to collect some of the works of President Kim Il Sung giving clear-cut answers to the question of youth and publish them under the title "On Youth".

We are convinced that this book will greatly help toward correctly solving the question of youth and deeply understanding the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung.

The book is published on the occasion of the 65th birthday of respected President Kim Il Sung.

We wholeheartedly wish respected President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

First Lady of Republic of Equatorial Guinea Arrives in Pyongyang

Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, first lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Honorary Chairman of the National Organization of Women of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, arrived in Pyongyang on July 21 by plane together with her children to have a rest.

She was accompanied by Mba Oyono, Member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Minister-Secretary of State of the Presidency.

The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by a large number of working people, women and school children.

Upon alighting from the plane, Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong was greeted by Comrade Kim Song Ae.

She exchanged greetings with Comrade Ho Dam, personages concerned, leading women functionaries from institutions of national level and workers of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

That evening Comrade Kim Song Ae arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the first lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Addressing the banquet, Comrade Kim Song Ae said that her visit to our country is a manifestation of great trust in our people and further deepens the warm feeling of friendship between the peoples of Korea and Equatorial Guinea formed in the course of anti-imperialist joint struggle.

She hailed the great successes the Equatorial Guinean people and women have attained under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, their outstanding leader, in the struggle to smash the anti-government plot of the reactionaries at home and abroad and build a new society, after independence.

She expressed thanks to the Equatorial Guinean government and people for their active support and encouragement to our people's struggle for US troop pullout, frustration of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "two Koreas" plot and the country's independent and peaceful reunification at the UN and other international forums.

In the future, too, our people who value friendship with the Equatorial Guinean people, she said, will strive to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the women and peoples of the two countries in various fields.

Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong spoke next. She said: I hope you will convey our sincere greetings to His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people who accorded us a chance to visit Korea this time. At the same time, I offer to him the fraternal greetings of the women of Equatorial Guinea.

She went on to say:

We women and people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea who, under the correct leadership of His Excellency Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, our supreme leader and a prominent statesman of present Africa, are faithfully carrying through his wise, revolutionary policies, express the firmest support to the Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency Kim Il Sung.

It was thanks to the Juche idea that the Korean people could achieve great successes in the socialist revolution and in the building of a new society.

She expressed full support to the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference in accordance with the programme put forward by the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency Kim Il Sung which arouses the admiration of the people of the whole world including the Equatorial Guinean people and in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the UN.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of friendship.

Arrival in Pyongyang of the first lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea

APPEAL

Of Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The Permanent Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued an appeal on July 11 to support Korea's reunification bodies, governments, political parties, social organizations and individual personages of various countries that work for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report from Paris.

The appeal called upon them to organize colourful functions in various forms during the month of anti-imperialist solidarity for supporting the struggle of the Korean people in their respective countries in accordance with the Action Programme adopted at a session of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Algiers between June 25 and 26.

The appeal said:

We propose to organize various activities in most diversified forms, such as meeting, demonstration and signature campaign, by mobilizing public opinion in your countries during this month, with emphasis on the following problems:

—To strongly demand the withdrawal of the US troops, all mass destruction weapons, all foreign combat equipment from south Korea,

—To conduct action for preventing the outbreak of a new war and preserving a durable peace in Korea,

—To carry on action to denounce the dictatorial regime which carries matters with a high hand in south Korea and save the south Korean democrats and patriots, the victim of the fascist repression,

—To wage a movement to support and assist the people of the southern half who are fighting for the reunification of the country and democracy in south Korea,

—To make your people actively support the efforts of the Korean people who are striving to realise the reunification of the country on the three principles of the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement the keynote of which is complete independence, the peaceful reunification of the country without the use of force and great national unity transcending the institutional differences in politics, economy, culture and philosophy, which are reclarified in the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

US Imperialists and Their Lackeys Must Look Straight at Reality and Desist from Rash Acts

Kim Sang Ho, KPA Lieutenant General

Today our people mark the 24th anniversary of the victory of the great Fatherland Liberation War with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence.

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War which vanquished the US-led imperialist allied forces was a great event of historic significance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The victory of our people in the Korean war was a victory of the revolutionary people over the imperialist reactionary forces, a victory of the revolutionary army over the aggressive armed forces of imperialism. It proved that a people who rise up for freedom, independence and progress, taking their destiny into their own hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, will never be conquered by any imperialist forces of aggression." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 302.)

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a victory of the inexhaustible vitality and attraction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of Juche, founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and of its people's democratic system and a victory of the revolutionary people carving out their destiny independently and creatively under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader. It was a triumph of the heroic revolutionary army whose members fought at risk to life for their great leader, their glorious fatherland and their beloved people.

Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army won a brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and thus defended the revolutionary gains and the independence of the country and the honour of the nation and creditably safeguarded the eastern outpost of socialism.

Our people exploded the myth about the mightiness of the US imperialists and started them skidding along a downward path for the first time in history and carried the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and the national liberation struggle to a new, higher plane.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War is a splendid fruit borne of the military idea of Juche and unique military art of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The great leader firmly armed the whole Party, the entire people and the whole army with the immortal Juche idea, strengthened the internal revolutionary forces in every way, set forth superb military strategic policies and tactics at each stage of the war with brilliant ingenuity and perspicacity and confidently led all the people and officers and men of the People's Army to the struggle for their implementation with strong will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

It was thanks to the great leader's wise guidance that our people and the officers and men of the People's Army valiantly surmounted the most severe and trying ordeals and mercilessly wiped out the aggressors by displaying mass heroism and made the US imperialists bend the knee before our people.

In the difficult days of the Fatherland Liberation War the peoples of socialist countries and many other countries of the world extended active support and encouragement to our people's just cause and the Chinese people sent volunteers to aid our people's struggle with blood.

The shining victory of our people and the shameful defeat of US imperialism in the Korean war bore witness to the truth of revolution in our era and inexorable law of historical development that the war ignited by the imperialists and their lackeys ends with the reverse on their part and that with nothing can the imperialist reactionary forces block the liberation cause of the oppressed peoples.

However, instead of drawing a proper lesson from their ignominious setback the US imperialists have not yet given up their aggressive design to seize hold of south Korea as their permanent colony and military strategic point but rendered the situation in Korea still more strained, introducing large quantities of operational equipment and lethal weapons into south Korea in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and, deploying even nuclear weapons in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line and in all parts of south Korea.

Due to the protest and denunciation by the world's people, some of the US authorities now say that they will withdraw their troops from south Korea. But they are going to defer this withdrawal under the pretext that "military equilibrium" should be maintained; they are instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the provocation of a new war, further increasing their military "aid" to them.

The US bellicose circles brought "B-52" strategic bombers of the US air force from Guam and Okinawa of Japan and let them conduct bombing exercises in the air above south Korea. More recently they again introduced new fighter bombers "A-10s" into south Korea and are planning to stage a "joint tactical exercise" of the south Korean puppet army and the US occupation troops in south Korea with the participation of these fighter bombers.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who beg for the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the US army and support to their fascist rule are now scheming to create "two Koreas" at all costs, trying more viciously to freeze the nation's division and indulging in the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and war preparations, according to instructions given by their masters.

Noisily talking about "all power for security" and "perfection of war posture" under the excuse of non-existent "threat of southward invasion", they are beefing up armed forces and bringing murderous weapons in large quantities and these days in particular are feverishly conducting boisterous war exercises against us.

Moreover, on the plea of "joint development of continental shelf" they are selling off even the seabed resources of the nation and committing treacherous acts further tightening their tie-up with the Japanese reactionaries, thereby placing a new, great obstacle in the way of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Developments in south Korea today bespeak that the danger of war in our country comes not from the north but from the south and that the threat of northward invasion is a realistic one.

To check and frustrate the war policy and "two Koreas" plot of US imperialism and its stooges, preserve and consolidate peace in our country and achieve peaceful national reunification—this is a matter directly related with the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world and a unanimous demand of our people and of the world peace-loving peoples.

The US imperialists must pull their troops, nuclear arms and other lethal weapons out of south Korea immediately in compliance with the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the requirement of the times and must no longer abet the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who give themselves up to war provocation manoeuvres and the suppression of human rights.

The Japanese reactionaries must not fan up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of human rights and war moves and must not stand in the way of the pullout of the US troops from south Korea and the peaceful reunification of our country.

Our people will never tolerate the "two Koreas" plot of the internal and external partitionists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The might of our Republic which smashed the armed attack of the US-led imperialist allied forces 24 years ago has increased beyond compare.

Today our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are equipped firmly with the immortal Juche idea and rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung more closely than ever.

This is the source of our people's invincible strength and a decisive guarantee for all our victories.

Our People's Army has turned into a one-beats-a-hundred modernized army of cadres further seasoned and tempered politically and ideologically, physically and in military technique, into an invincible revolutionary armed force which fights to the end for the triumph of the revolutionary cause of Juche. And all the people are placed under arms and the whole country has become an impregnable fortress.

Thus, an all-people, all-state defence system with the one-beats-a-hundred People's Army as the core has been firmly established in our country.

Along with this, the support and solidarity of the world's progressive peoples for our people's struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification are growing as days go by.

As hitherto, so in the future, our people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, will wage a stauncher struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries and in firm unity with all peoples of the world who advocate independence.

Our people's determination to reunify the country independently and peacefully is unshakable.

Should the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique act recklessly in disregard of the unanimous desire of our people and the world's peace-loving peoples, our people and the People's Army will answer them with a resolute counterblow and inflict an irretrievable, shameful defeat on the aggressors.

Victory and glory are always in store for our people and the heroic Korean People's Army who fight on vigorously to promote the historic cause of national reunification and bring the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion, rallied rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

"The Whole Land of Korea Has Turned into an Impregnable Fortress"

Voices from Revolutionary People the World Over

Thanks to the realisation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of self-reliance in the building of national defence, our country has built its defence capabilities powerful enough to cope with any aggression and war provocative acts of the enemy and safeguard our national security and revolutionary gains with credit.

Many revolutionary people across the world speak highly of this fact.

Let us cite some excerpts from their comment.

"The Korean People's Army repulsed the bestial armed aggression of the US imperialists, the mercenary troops of 15 of their satellite countries and the puppet 'ROK' army, thus giving US imperialism the first defeat in its history and exploding the myth of 'mightiness' of US imperialism.

"The invincible strength of the Korean People's Army cannot be thought of apart from the well-advised guidance of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, who personally founded the heroic People's Army and brought about all its victories and successes." (A social organization of Nepal)

"In order to strengthen national defence capabilities the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has tempered the people and the People's Army politically and ideologically and, on this basis, advanced a unique military policy whose main content is to train the whole army into an army of cadres, turn it into a modern army, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country. And he organized and mobilized the Korean people and army in the implementation of this policy." ("Kuwait Times")

"With the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army fully materialized under the able leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the People's Army has developed into an army of cadres well-trained both politico-ideologically and technologically and into an invincible revolutionary armed force equipped with strong offensive and defensive means.

"As a result of the perfect execution of the policy of placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole country into a fortress, the nation's defence capacity has steadily increased." (Guinean newspaper "Horoya")

"The thoroughgoing implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary military policy has led to the growth of the People's Army and the establishment of a powerful all-people, country-wide defence system in the DPRK. The whole land of Korea today has turned into an impregnable fortress.

"Indeed, the defence power of the DPRK has grown incomparably stronger than in the period of the past Korean war and it has become as invincible as an iron wall capable of countering any invasion of the enemy." (Egyptian newspaper "Al Ahram")

"The Korean People's Army and the people stand firm like a steel-built fortress against the war provocation moves and threats of the US imperialists. The Korean people are possessed of an all-conquering power for justice.

"Should the US imperialists and their stooges rush head-on against this iron-strong fortress they will suffer a fatal blow." (Vietnamese newspaper "Nhan Dan")

"When all the people in the fighting countries study the Juche-based military idea and strategic and tactical principles expounded by Marshal Kim Il Sung and put them into practice, they can vanquish any imperialists at a stroke." (A public figure in the Congo)

Korean Working People in Dynamic Advance with Intense Loyalty

Our country is now seething with the creative labour endeavours of the working people who are going ahead vigorously with the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and innovatory successes are being scored one after another on all fronts of socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The revolutionary tasks facing us this year are very honourable and worthy fighting tasks. As long as we have the wise leadership of our Party and our people are firmly armed with the Juche idea, we are bound to win a brilliant victory in this year's revolutionary struggle too."

The great leader who defined this year as a year of readjustment and set forth the task of making full preparations for embarking on a new long-term plan in all fields of the national economy has been intelligently leading our labouring people to the fulfilment of the task from the outset of the year.

After his guidance of a meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area, he gave on-the-spot guidance concerning the affairs of the fuel and power industry and other domains of the national economy in the Tokchon district. And in the wake of his guidance of the 13th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which discussed the matters of the rural economy and communication and transport services, he again directed on the spot the activities in various domains of the national economy in North and South Pyongan Provinces.

At many meetings and during his consistent on-the-spot guidance, the great leader indicated in detail the tasks confronting various economic fields and ways and means for their fulfilment, and showing meticulous concern for the work and life of the working people, he constantly inspired them to fresh labour upsurge.

This year, too, our labouring people have put up a titanic struggle from the beginning, acting only on the great leader's teaching, because they have deeply realized through their own experience that victory and glory are in store for them when they remain faithful to his teaching.

Unconditional acceptance and thorough implementation of the great leader's teaching—this lofty revolutionary spirit is the deep-seated, firm faith and strong will of our working people.

To carry through the great leader's teaching, our working people display such a great strength as to stem up even seas and demolish even mountains. With this Herculean strength and gallant spirit, they have boundless passion and full confidence and are bringing about a great leap forward on all fronts of socialist economic construction.

True to the great leader's teaching on devoting great efforts to the improvement of transport services this year, transport workers in all parts of the country have launched a vigorous "200-day battle for transport revolution". They are making an energetic endeavour to fully implement the policy of concentrated transport, transport by use of freight containers and relay transport, thereby consolidating the material and technical foundations of transport as a whole and daily expanding successes in transportation.

In May the transport workers under the Ministry of Railway overfulfilled their monthly assignment for freight transport. In June, too, they topped their quotas for freight turnover and waggon production by 4.3 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.

In accordance with our Party's invariable policy on keeping the mining industries decisively ahead of the processing industries, the expansion projects of the Musan and Tokhyon mines and other promising mines are under way at a high rate and the output of mineral ores and coal is on the steady increase.

Coal miners in the Tokchon and Kaechon districts are effecting upsurge without precedent in production. The Hyesan Youth Mine, Unryul Mine and many other ore and coal mines also fulfilled their first half year plan far ahead of schedule.

In the first 6 months, the workers of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant generated 500 million-odd kwh of more electricity than in the corresponding period of last year. The workers of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant are normalizing power production on a high level and the workers in the fields of the metallurgical, chemical and engineering industries are also successfully carrying out their assignments.

Upholding the highly important teachings given by the great leader at the meeting of active fishery workers in the East Sea area last year and at the meeting of active fishery workers in the West Sea area this year, the fishery workers are actively stepping up the work for making fishing boats universal ones and building new fishing bases in promising zones. In the West Sea region more than 10 fishing bases are now in course of construction and most of the projects have already been brought to completion.

Besides, our constructors are erecting in quick tempo monumental industrial structures which will further consolidate the foundations of the independent economy—the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plant, Taedong-gang Power Station and other large-scale power bases, big machine-building and chemical bases, etc.

By pushing ahead with construction through an intense speed campaign, they have already wound up many projects. Among those completed are the electrification of the Chongjin-Musan railway, the construction of the large-sized electric furnace at the Songjin Fireproof Materials Factory, the first-stage project of the Chaeryong-gang reservoir, the project of kiln No. 1 of the Sunchon Cement Factory and the Pyongyang Aeguk Noodle Factory.

In the realm of the socialist rural economy, 100,000 *chongbo* of dry fields were brought under irrigation in a matter of five months following the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, with the active assistance of the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people. There was another great innovation, that is, another 100,000 *chongbo* of dry fields were irrigated in only 20-odd days that followed the 13th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the WPK.

In particular, maize planting and rice transplantation decisive of the success of the year's farming were finished far earlier than usual and weeding was done timely and well, which provided a firm guarantee for hitting the 8.5 million-ton target of grain production.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the heroic struggle of our working people who are marching ahead dynamically, rallied close around him, a new turn is being brought about in all spheres of socialist construction and a solid groundwork for the fulfilment of a new perspective plan is being laid in our country.

Kim Su Yon

A great innovation is being effected in ore production at the Chaeryong Mine

Korean Film Wins Highest Prize

At 6th Freedom-loving Festival

The feature film of our country "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defence Corps" based on the immortal classic masterpiece of the same title created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle won the highest sculpture prize "Freedom" at the Sixth Freedom-Loving Festival held recently in Sopot, Yugoslavia, according to a report from Belgrade.

Shown at the festival were seven most successful hits among the films of various countries of the world which the preparatory committee of the festival had examined and selected.

The Korean feature film "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defence Corps" was screened at the House of Culture in Sopot on July 6 with the attendance of the organisers of the festival and a large crowd.

The film greatly moved the attendants and won their high appreciation for its lofty ideological and artistic plane.

The decision of the jury to confer the highest sculpture prize "Freedom" upon the Korean film was made public on July 7.

"Borba", "Politika" and other papers, radio and television of Yugoslavia widely reported this on July 8.

A scene from the Korean feature film "The Lot of a Member of the Self-Defence Corps"

Korean Team Comes First

At World Model Airplane Championships

The model airplane team of our country which had participated in the 32nd World Model Airplane Championships held in Denmark returned home with good results on July 21.

The championships was attended by hundreds of top-notch ground aviators from 33 countries.

Our team placed first in the model rubber power plane individual and team events and in the model glider team event and carried away the trophy cups and gold medals. In the motor-power plane team event our boys placed third and won bronze medals.

Special mention should be made of the fact that in the model rubber power plane event our boy Kim Dong Sik carried away the trophy cup and gold medal by coming off the world title-holder, defeating all the former title-holders from different countries. Thus he displayed the honour of being sportsman of Juche Korea.

The signal success attained by our players demonstrated once again the might of Juche-based sports daily developing under the wise leadership of the great leader and his profound care.

Rice Crop Conditions Good

On the co-op farm fields of our socialist countryside crops are in good condition promising an abundant harvest.

Paddy rice is growing well in all areas including renowned rice-producing centres—the Namuri-bol plains in South Hwanghae Province, the Yoldusamcholli-bol plains in South Pyongan Province, the 100-*ri* expanse of the Unjon-bol plains in North Pyongan Province, etc.

Wherever you may go, you can find no fields with a single rice plant vacant but will notice every plant spreading out its leaves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Today when crop failure is a world-wide occurrence due to the effect of the cold front, agricultural production is making great strides and rich crops are brought in every year in our country. This gives us high pride and honour."

This year's bumper harvest expected in our rural areas demonstrates the might of the Juche-based farming method initiated by the great leader and the solidness of the foundations of our country for agricultural production.

Despite the heavy spring drought of the current year caused by the influence of the cold front, in our countryside reliant on the perfect irrigation system rice farming was done in proper season, with no shortage of water.

Our agricultural working people did all farm work on a scientific and technical basis, as required by the Juche-based farming method.

In particular, they introduced cold-bed rice seedlings in dry fields, employed other advanced farming methods and energetically carried out rice transplanting work with the help of machines.

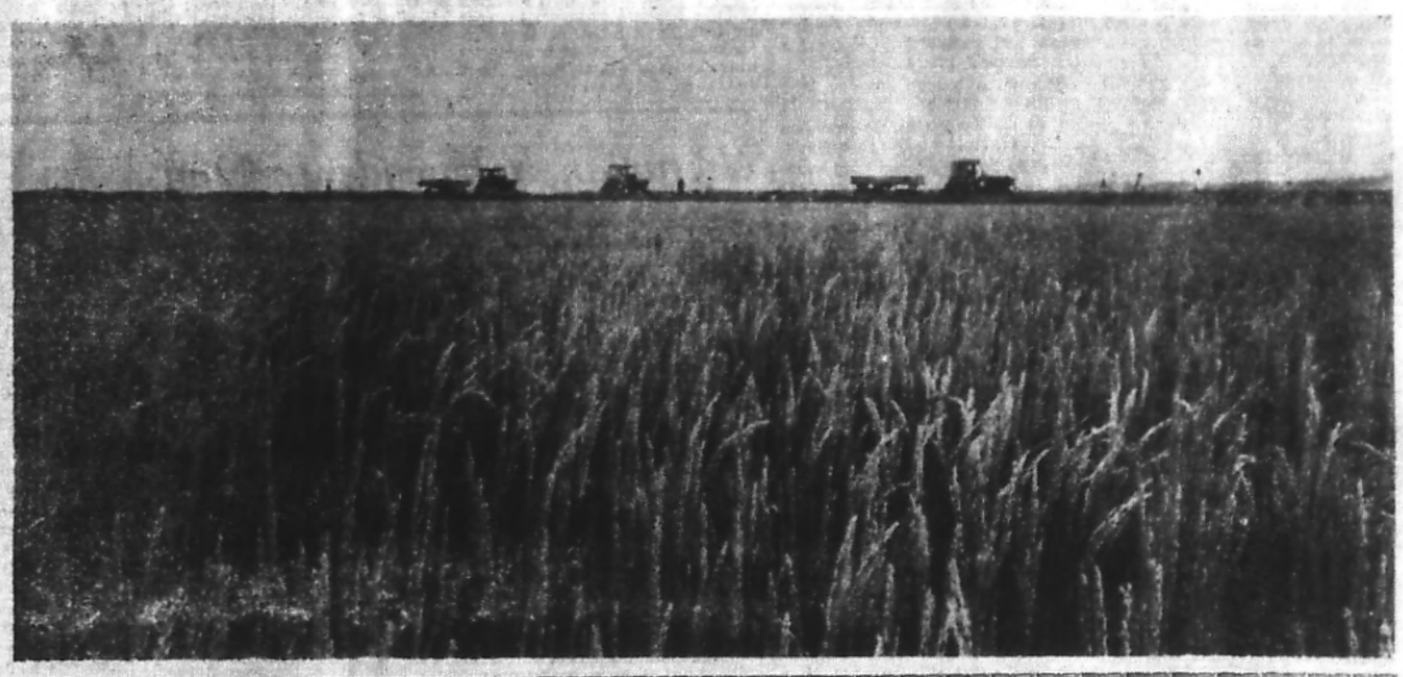
This year, too, in response to the great leader's highly important teachings the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people rose to assist the countryside; sincere help was rendered in rice-transplanting and weeding. And our working class timely sent to the socialist rural communities a far greater amount of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and other farming materials and farm machines than usual.

Thus, in all our rural areas this year rice transplanting was done well; it was finished some 10 days earlier than last year. As for weeding, it was done better than before.

Now, our agricultural working people, much pleased with an assured, rarely plentiful harvest, are tending rice fields with greater care as the ear-ripening season draws near.

Kim Yong U

Throughout the country rice crops rule unusually well despite a long drought this year. Photo shows the Saegil Co-op Farm in Sinchon county



US Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea At Once, Taking All Lethal Weapons With Them!

On the Occasion of the Month of the Anti-US Joint Struggle

Voices of international solidarity demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are mounting higher and higher on the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle (June 25-July 27).

Mass Meetings Held

A mass rally of solidarity with the Korean people was held on July 7 in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, under the co-sponsorship of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, the Sofia Municipal Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and other parties and social organizations.

Americans and Korean residents in the United States stage a demonstration in front of the south Korean puppet embassy. Their slogans: "US troops, pull out of south Korea at once!" "Down with Pak regime!" "Take away nuclear weapons!" and "Long live Korea's independent reunification!"

Addressing the rally, Dimiter Genov, Secretary of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, said:

The reunification of Korea has not yet been realized and the Korean nation is still suffering from the country's division. Its root cause lies in the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression army.

He added:

Presenting the five-point policy for national reunification esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught: **"Our five-point policy is: to remove military confrontation and lessen tensions between north and south, to realize many-sided cooperation and interchange between north and south, to convene a Great National Congress comprising representatives of people of all strata, political parties and social organizations from the north and south, to institute a north-south Confederation under the single nomenclature of Confederal Republic of Koryo, and to enter the UN under the single nomenclature—Confederal Republic of Koryo."**

The five point policy is the most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to any one.

He went on to say:

The Communist Party, the Government and the people of Bulgaria unconditionally support the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the fraternal Korean people.

He stressed that the US imperialists and their stooge Pak Jung Hi clique should give up their new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot and the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly should be implemented unconditionally.

Solidarity meetings also took place in Romania, Cuba, Norway, the United States and other countries.

Statements and Appeals Issued

On the occasion of the month of the anti-US joint struggle, the International Democratic Lawyers Association issued an appeal.

Referring to the grave situation created in Korea today, the appeal pointed out:

The peaceful solution of the Korean issue is urgent and indispensable.

Atomic weapons and all other mass destruction weapons should be shipped out of south Korea, nuclear bases be dismantled and the US troops withdrawn unconditionally and completely. Arms reinforcement and arms race should be brought to an end; the military strength in effectives and arms be cut and the introduction of equipment from abroad banned.

In conclusion it stressed: The International Democratic Lawyers Association will marshal the strength of the progressive democratic lawyers of the world for the realization of the just cause of the Korean people and continue with the campaign for solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and the reunification of the divided country.

The Malagasy Foreign Minister issued a "statement for solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's reunification". In his statement he strongly demanded that the US troops occupying south Korea should be pulled back and the Korean Armistice Agreement be replaced with a peace agreement in accord with the resolution of the 30th UNGA session.

Meanwhile, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee of Czechoslovakia, the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and other social and friendship organizations and personnel of all circles made public similar statements and appeals and sent letters of solidarity to the counterparts of our country.

Papers and Radios Deal with Solidarity Articles

Romanian papers "Romania Libera", "Scinteia Tineretului" and "Apararea Patriei"; paper of the German Democratic Republic "Neues Deutschland", paper of Democratic Yemen "Arbaata Ashara Octubre", Syrian radio, radio of Democratic Cambodia and papers and radios of many other countries also made public articles supporting the struggle of the Korean people under such headings as "US troops must get out of south Korea" and "The victory of Korean people over the war of aggression unleashed by the US imperialists".

Photo exhibitions, film shows and book exhibitions were held in the Soviet Union, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Syria and other countries.

"The Division of Korea Is Intolerable"

Article Carried in US Paper

A recent issue of the US newspaper "Daily World" carried an article headlined "Korea and the United States", according to a report.

The newspaper said:

The division of Korea is intolerable.

It was imposed by the US military industrial complex.

The United States maintains nuclear weapons and more than 40,000 troops in south Korea.

The probability of war in Korea will continue to increase—as long as the military buildup in south Korea goes on; as long as the Japanese and US business interests insist on exploiting south Korea with the aid of corrupt regime of Pak Jung Hi and his army.

The danger of war in Korea is compounded by the character of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

In the words of Ranard, former director of Korean affairs for the US State Department, the elements of representative government are conspicuously absent in south Korea today; no rule of law, no free press, no freedom of speech, worship or assembly—indeed, no human rights.

The Pak Jung Hi regime is one of the most repressive in the world.

And its repression has been maintained for many years by US support and encouragement.

The political repression in south Korea occurs in collusion with Japanese and US business interests that enjoy multibillion-dollar bonanza of investment in the rich raw materials and the ultra-cheap labour of south Korea. The brute power of military might, south Korean and American, keeps the workers and peasants oppressed and terrorized, attacks all strivings for democracy, isolates the south Korean people from their brothers and sisters in the DPRK and from that socialist Republic's democratic achievements.

That power has not entirely succeeded, and it is a precarious one that would readily collapse if its foundation in US dollars and US bayonets were withdrawn.

During the presidential election campaign of 1976 candidate Jimmy Carter repeatedly called for the withdrawal of the US occupation troops and of the tactical nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Now, what does President Carter say?

At his news conference of March 9, 1977, he stated he was still committed to withdrawal of US ground troops from south Korea, but he asserted he would retain US air units in south Korea over a long time, presumably, sea forces would also be retained.

Furthermore, President Carter's commitment is to withdraw the troops over a four-or-five-year time period. This "gradual" withdrawal means that the troops will not be fully withdrawn at the time of the termination of his first term in office, in 1981, and US interference in the internal affairs of Korea will continue after his term expires.

Carter as President says that the gradual withdrawal of ground troops "would have to be worked out very carefully with the south Korean government" and "with the full understanding and perhaps participation of Japan". This will mean a doubled resistance to the process, slowing it down and enabling President Carter to excuse the slowness.

The doubletalk of Carter on the issue of troops in Korea is matched by his insolent hypocracy on the issue "human rights".

He has the audacity to make "pious" pronouncement about the violation of "rights" in the world, while out of the other side of his mouth he is silent concerning the incredibly flagrant violation of human rights under Pak Jung Hi not to mention such tight violation here at home.

In February 1977, his administration reduced foreign aid to three countries for violation of human rights, but south Korea was made an exception. Why?

On the one hand, Carter has been responding to American and worldwide pressures for extrication of a US military presence in south Korea. On the other, he is responding to the pressures of the multinational corporations, the Pentagon, and the interests of the capitalist classes in the US and Japan.

The Japanese government has expressed its uneasiness with the Carter promise to remove ground troops, and the US army has requested for fiscal 1978 a doubling of military construction funds for south Korea.

The DPRK has consistently sought to bring about negotiations for the withdrawal of US troops, but to no avail.

After many efforts the DPRK finally succeeded in 1972 in getting the Pak Jung Hi "government" to agree to talks on reunification.

On July 4, 1972, the two sides issued a joint declaration calling for peaceful and independent reunification in spite of political and ideological differences, the end of military provocation and mutual defamation, and future Red Cross discussions for the purposes of uniting separated families permitting mail and visits, and other communications. Such were the results of initiatives from the DPRK.

Then on June 23, 1973, Pak Jung Hi, instigated by US-Japanese imperialists, advanced the policy of the "two Koreas" for submission to the United Nations, which rejected it.

President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK countered with his five-point program.

The south Korean "government" was not responsive to these and other proposals directed toward reunification. Eventually negotiations were broken off.

Then on March 25, 1974, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK dispatched a letter to the Congress of the US proposing a treaty of peace with the United States.

Faced with still more delays, the people's organizations and political parties of the DPRK addressed an open letter on January 25, 1977 to the people's organizations, political parties and people of all strata in south Korea and overseas compatriots, proposing a plan to oppose the "two Koreas" policy and to step up actions on reunification.

This latest initiative coming from the DPRK restates in a new way the essential points of proposal for peaceful, independent reunification—one Korea and one people.

The demand of the Korean people, north and south, for peace, is a part of worldwide demand of the peoples for peace.

We therefore call for genuinely new foreign policy by the US government in Korea.

This policy, we believe, must include following:

1. The removal of all US troops, military equipment, personnel, including nuclear weapons from south Korea, with due regard for the security, peace and welfare of the Korean people.

2. Negotiations leading to the withdrawal of all foreign troops, as specified by the armistice of 1953.

3. Serious consideration by the US government of the proposal of the DPRK to negotiate a peace treaty.

4. Elimination by the US of all financial support for the corrupt Pak Jung Hi regime so that the will of the south Korean people can be expressed, repression eradicated, democratic government developed and reunification achieved.

5. A guarantee that the territory of all Korea, north and south, will not be used as a military or operational base for other countries.

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Struggling in Great Dismay and Consternation

Since the "thunderbolt-like testimony" made by ex-Director of the "KCIA" Kim Hyong Uk at US Congress, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have become more restless and unsettled, with their crimes exposed to the whole world and condemned and denounced by public opinion.

On July 12 and 15 Kim Hyong Uk again made it clear that he had brought to light the criminal acts of the puppets "because he opposes the dictatorship and repressive system of the Pak regime" and strongly urged the traitor Pak Jung Hi to resign the office of president.

Noting that without any consideration the south Korean puppets refused to admit his testimony that had revealed the true colour of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, he said that he would lay bare their crime more fully if they try to cover up the case.

This is another declaration which makes the south Korean puppets more restless.

As is widely known, Kim Hyong Uk had been in his job for seven years as director of the "KCIA", a centre of information, plot, terrorism and murder, and witnessed almost all sorts of moves and machinations cooked up by the traitor Pak Jung Hi. So he is a living testifier who executed the orders of Pak Jung Hi. Therefore, his testimony caused a great shock and uneasiness among the puppets.

Now the Pak Jung Hi clique are raising a despicable clamour to cover up their atrocious crime at any cost.

On June 28 the puppet Foreign Minister asked the US ambassador in Seoul to prevent the contents of the testimony from spreading further, insisting that Kim Hyong Uk's testimony was "groundless".

And the puppet Prime Minister and Minister of Culture and Information Service denied the testimony and complained that US newspapers were making "false reports" about their crime.

In an attempt to divert the attention of the south Korean people elsewhere, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are effecting the news censorship on the main content of the testimony and airing rumours that Kim Hyong Uk "illegally exported foreign currency with him" and so forth.

The nasty machination staged in advance by the traitor Pak Jung Hi to force Kim Hyong Uk not to appear at US Congress clearly shows how great the traitors' anxiety and fear are.

Hence, his first attempt was the "letter operation". He himself wrote to Kim Hyong Uk, and asked Kim Jong Pil, former "Prime Minister"; Kim Jae Gyu, present "Director of KCIA"; and other high-ranking officials, who were all close to Kim Hyong Uk, to send letters containing their false promises. In their letters they said: "You need not be apprehensive of your personal safety," "Return back to Seoul" and "We will treat you well". Angered with the failure of this attempt, the traitor Pak Jung Hi met before and after June 15 Min Byong Gwon, who hailed from the same village with Kim Hyong Uk and was his superior during the service in the puppet army and is now a puppet Minister of State without portfolio. In his conversation the traitor Pak instructed him to give pressure to Kim Hyong Uk not to make his testimony at US Congress, and kidnap or assassinate him when he disagrees. And then Min Byong Gwon went to the United States.

But this time, too, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique could not realize their criminal attempt though they tried their hardest.

What makes the traitor Pak Jung Hi more restless is that his political foothold is shaky.

As the days go by, those who are against his policy are increasing in number among the traitor Pak Jung Hi's confidants and most of them are now in exile abroad and joining in the anti-"government" activities. Particularly, the successive exiles including Kim Hyong Uk and Kim Sang Gun, former councillor of the puppet south Korean embassy in the United State, disclose the fact that the opposition and unrest are getting more serious among the subordinates whom the traitor Pak Jung Hi trusted most and appointed to the important posts in the organs of power such as the "KCIA".

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is a most atrocious fascist who is blind for a lust for power and doing anything wrong without hesitation. He will surely be punished by the people for his crime.

Li Hyon Jip

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Criminal "Two Koreas" Plot of US Imperialists and South Korean Puppet Clique

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In an attempt to maintain even a little longer their ruling system which is being shaken to its very foundation, the south Korean reactionaries are giving their blessing to the 'two Koreas' policy of the US imperialists and doggedly obstructing national reunification."

Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is not only the ardent aspiration of the entire people in the north and the south of Korea but also the unanimous demand of the progressive people the world over.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet ruling group, however, is doggedly hampering the reunification of Korea and feverishly trying to create "two Koreas", while pursuing the splitting line in accordance with a script written by the US imperialists.

Proof of this is concentrically furnished by the "simultaneous entry into the UN" of the north and the south of Korea and the "cross recognition" much advertized these days.

As is widely known, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique signed the North-South Joint Statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and solemnly pledged before the nation to put it into practice. But soon after its publication they trampled down all the stipulations agreed upon. Then came a "special statement" advocating "simultaneous admission to the UN". Finally they declared that the "two Koreas" was their chief policy.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi blusters that the separate entry of the north and the south to the UN is the way of eliminating distrust between the two sides, preserving peace in Korea and promoting reunification.

This, however, is utterly absurd.

The Korean people is a homogeneous nation that lived together in the same territory and with one and the same language from olden times. If they are forcibly divided in two forever as today, misunderstanding and distrust will grow still further; both sides are always pregnant with antagonism, confrontation and tension.

Today in Korea discord keeps growing; a tense situation too strikingly similar to the time on the eve of war has been created; and factors of conflicts are on the increase. This is not because the north and the south did not enter the UN separately but because the country remains divided and the south Korean puppet clique are engrossed in splitting and war manoeuvres and anti-communist clamours with the backing of outside forces.

Korea can never enter the UN, with her separated in two. If she wants to enter the UN before the country's reunification, she should do so as a single state at least after a Confederation is set up.

Only then mutual trust and bonds will be ensured between the north and the south and national reunification be accelerated.

The so-called "recognition" more noisily advertized by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique these days is also part of their criminal machinations for the manufacture of "two Koreas".

The "argument about cross recognition" of the north and the south of Korea invented by the US imperialists and propagated by their lackeys is aimed at disguising the south Korean puppet regime as an independent "government" on the pretext of "recognition" and make "two Koreas" a fait accompli internationally.

The south Korean regime is a regime manufactured against the will of the Korean people from the start as a tool of the foreign imperialists for aggression and plunder. It is a colonial and dependent puppet regime which cannot exist even for a single day without the protection of its master. It is not a government the independent states should deal with.

The puppet regime cannot represent the south Korean people. It was formed by the gangsters who have no policy, think nothing of the nation and humanity and have no logic and who, as the people of the world say, have reduced south Korean society to "a space without air, a land without moisture and a society without light".

Therefore, "the recognition" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime is quite unreasonable and it will only help the splittists realize their avaricious desire.

It is not fortuitous that the progressive people of the world calling for the just solution of the problem of Korea's reunification are further isolating the south Korean puppet regime and giving active support and encouragement to the just patriotic struggle of the south Korean people.

The "simultaneous admission to the UN" of the north and the south and "cross recognition" can never be tolerated, because both of them are a product of the criminal "two Koreas" plot.

Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one.

Korea can never be separated in two for ever nor can the Korean people live divided.

The US imperialists should discontinue their "two Koreas" plot at once and pull out of south Korea, taking along all their lethal weapons. They should not hamper Korea's independent and peaceful reunification any longer.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should not follow the road of treachery and split. They should frankly admit the crime they committed before the country and people and step down from power.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will surely be meted out the stern judgement of the people, if they obstinately and continuously try to create "two Koreas" in disregard of the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world public desirous of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

Yun Hae Ik

Poster "Korea Is One"

Various Circles of South Korea Assail Puppet Clique's Fictitious Step for Release of Some Prisoners

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique trumped up a spurious "recommendation on the situation" and took a step for "release" of political prisoners charged with the violation of the "emergency decrees." Of late the south Korean opposition parties, democrats, prisoners and their families disclosed the truth of this fact, strongly condemning the puppet clique.

Kim Dae Jung is now put in the Chinju prison. South Kyongsang Province. At his interview on July 18 with Kim Gwang Il, a defence lawyer in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation", he blamed the Pak Jung Hi clique, real culprits, for treating others as "criminals". He stated: "If they maintain their present stance violating the constitution, release is meaningless."

Deriding the sly trick of the puppets, Kim Dae Jung said he could not connive at their intrigues to force political prisoners to write an oath as a token of their "repentance" and in exchange for their "release" and make them admit all their activities for democracy and human rights as a "crime". "To impose surrender in an arbitrary way will only increase the number of opponents," he noted.

He said "the government imposes 'repentance' upon us" and made clear his determination to fight on, not being taken in by the fascist clique's plot of "repentance" and "lenience".

So Nam Dong, former professor of Yonse University now in the Ulsan prison, South Kyongsang Province, and Li Mun Yong, former professor of Koryo University now in the Sunchon prison, South Cholla Province—the charge brought against them is their involvement in the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation"—refused to write an oath, forced upon them by the fascist hangmen on the pretext of "lenient treatment," saying that it is something like "forcing surrender".

On July 18 the Democratic Unification Party, an opposition party of south Korea, issued a statement in which it declared that the farce for release "is a deceptive action flouting the people, not a sincere step for the restoration of democracy."

The statement pointed out that the students and personages imprisond on charges of "violation of the emergency decrees" are by no means "criminals," so it is preposterous for "the government to talk about their repentance" and that "there is no intention of the government to finally settle the situation". And it demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all the political prisoners.

On July 16, former south Korean "President" Yun Bo Son and 9 other initiators of "the charter for democracy and national salvation" and on the 18th, the Council of Families of Detainees in south Korea consisting mainly of families of those who were imprisoned for their involvement in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation", made public statements, rejecting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fictitious "step for release of some offenders" and evincing their resolve to fight on until democracy and human rights are fully guaranteed in south Korea.

Cho Son Won

Peruvian Independence Day

The Peruvian people achieved the country's independence on July 28, 1821 through their long-drawn-out struggle against the Spanish colonialists.

As they fought in the past under the uplifted banner of independence, the Peruvian people are now struggling against imperialist intervention and national prosperity and for the defence of the country's sovereignty, thereby attaining much success.

In Peru, shackling treaties concluded under the pressure of imperialists were abrogated, a series of factories, enterprises, companies and banks owned by the foreign imperialists and the domestic reactionaries were nationalized, new factories and enterprises were built in large numbers and the role of state-owned sectors is increasing. With the active exploitation and utilization of the natural resources the national industry is developing rapidly.

In the field of agriculture, the land reform is being enforced and the state-controlled and co-operative branches are developing.

The Peruvian government and people proclaimed the 200-mile territorial waters limit and are firmly defending the territorial waters and marine resources of the country from imperialist aggression and plunder.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes attained by the Peruvian people in the building of a new society and extend support to their righteous struggle.

The Peruvian people express support to and sympathy with the just cause of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further expand and develop in various fields in future, the Korean people wish the Peruvian people greater success in the struggle to smash all sorts of subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and reactionaries, defend the revolutionary gains and build a prosperous Peru.

Chin Bang Hun

US Seventh Fleet Warships Call at South Korean Port

Five warships of the US Seventh Fleet carrying over 5,500 crewmen of the aggression force anchored at the Pusan port on the morning of July 21, according to a report from Seoul.

It was reported that this force of aggression is directed by the commander of the first group of the US Seventh Fleet.

A radio of south Korea reported that the aggressive force of US imperialism would tour Pusan, Kyongju, Ulsan and other places under the name of "tourism" till July 27. It added that this is the first large-scale south Korean tour by the US naval force.

It is an act of challenge heightening tension against the trend of the times that the United States sent a large naval force to south Korea under the name of "tourism" at a time when the entire Korean people and all the peace-loving people of the world are demanding the total withdrawal of all the US imperialist forces of aggression from south Korea.

The US imperialists are still frantically trying to give blood transfusions to the bellicose puppet clique of south Korea isolated and forsaken within and without and instigating them to step up preparations for a new war of aggression, while trying to block the advance of the south Korean people aspiring to democracy and reunification, juristically ratify the division and perpetuate colonial domination.

The US dispatch of warships to the Pusan port is part of these machinations.

The US imperialists must look straight at the reality and the trend of the times and refrain from reckless acts.

(KCNA)

Development of National Culture In Countries of New-Emerging Forces

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Without a genuine culture we cannot think of a civilised and happy life for the people or the flourishing and development of the nation."

In the past the countries of new-emerging forces were far removed from the civilisation of mankind because they did not have their genuine culture. So they encountered one difficulty after another in the building of a new society and a new life. Backward science and technique, shortage of technicians and specialists, illiterates making up an overwhelming majority of the population, decadent literature and arts and public health services with insufficient doctors and medicines—all this threw a great hindrance in the way of the promotion of the people's welfare and national prosperity and progress.

Hence, these countries have paid due attention to the construction of national culture and are laying the foundation for their prosperity and for the civilised and happy life of the people.

First of all, national education and the training of native cadres have been vigorously conducted and the level of general knowledge of the population has risen considerably.

Algeria, Syria, Tanzania, Somalia and other countries have established a well-regulated system of training and education suited to their actual situation and are successfully bringing up the dependable workers who will serve the construction of a new society with their national language and letters.

"Somalianization" in education and "Senegalization" in allocation of cadres are a case in point.

Moreover, active steps are taken to increase the number of schools and students.

In Iraq the primary schools catered to 776,367 more pupils in the 1975-76 school year than in the 1967-68 school year.

Syria had over 67,000 primary schools in 1975, whereas it had some 1,000 in 1945.

In Algeria a large number of technicians and specialists are trained every year through Algiers University and other institutes of higher learning.

In the countries of new-emerging forces adult education has also made brisk headway, wiping out illiteracy, an aftermath of colonial rule.

In the past five years over five million working people in Tanzania have learned how to read and write. In Somalia where unlettered persons accounted for an absolute majority of the population, 75 per cent of the inhabitants are now able to read and write.

Many countries are developing the training of teachers in keeping with the rapid growth of the number of schools and students' body. To take Mozambique for example. This year 1,500 primary and secondary school teachers will be trained.

Literature and arts are daily blooming in the new-emerging countries.

Bourgeois reactionary films and publications are forbidden to be screened and distributed. Revolutionary and popular literature and arts, that is, true literature and arts rich in national flavour are created and generalized.

The literature and arts which are now being popularized in these countries make the people more pleasant and cheerful in their life and inspire them vigorously to the fruitful struggle for building a new society.

A radical change is taking place in health-care services, too.

After their independence, the new-emerging countries are setting up new hospitals and clinics and training a good number of medical workers, while nationalizing medical establishments owned by the imperialists and individuals.

Algeria where there were only a few hospitals for the colonial rulers in the past has now 200-odd hospitals and more than 18,000 clinics which serve to promote the people's health.

Panama has taken a series of medical measures. For instance, it established health-care committees in the residential quarters to conduct regular medical examination. Now, that country has become one of the countries lowest in the death rate of children in Latin America.

A number of countries set up medical research institutes suited to their specific conditions, and the pharmaceutical industry is developing there.

Such swift development of national culture in the new-emerging countries enabled them to renew their own appearance and accelerate the transformation of society.

Yun He Song

Much attention is devoted to education of children in Mozambique

Published by the Pyongyang Times
Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
No. 13014-79427